United Nations DP/DCP/NAM/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
3 July 2018

Original: English

Second regular session 2018
4-7 September 2018, New York
Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Namibia (2019-2023)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	5
III.	Programme and risk management	7
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Namibia (2019-2023)	10

18-11003X (E) 060718

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. An upper-middle-income country, Namibia has effected one of the fastest reductions in poverty on the continent, from 28.7 per cent (2009-2010) to 17.4 per cent (2015-2016),[1] due mainly to sustained political stability, sound macroeconomic management, and public commitment to social protection programmes. Namibia is a constitutional multi-party democracy, numbered among the top 10 most peaceful countries in sub-Saharan Africa.[2] Between 2012 and 2015, economic growth averaged 5.78 per cent[3] thanks to a booming extractives industry and growth in tourism. In 2016-2017, however, that rate dropped to 1.1 per cent. The 0.640 Human Development Index rating is above average for countries in the medium human development group (0.631), and above the 0.523 average for sub-Saharan Africa.[4]

2. Namibia ranks 5th out of 54 African countries on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, 2016. The Transparency International Perception Corruption Index, 2017, ranks it the fifth least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia ranks first on the World Press Freedom Index, 2016. Despite this strong foundation, Namibia faces several persistent development challenges. It remains one of the most unequal nations in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.560.[5] Gender inequality is high: Namibia ranks 108th out of 159 countries, with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.474.[6] Compared to other upper-middle-income countries, the lowest percentage of its population (55 per cent) has access to improved sanitation facilities; only 48 per cent (mainly urban) has access to electricity.[7]

3. Robust economic growth since independence has neither led to adequate job creation, nor has it been inclusive. Unemployment rates increased from 27.9 per cent in 2014 to 34 per cent in 2016, with youth unemployment at 43.4 per cent;[8] disabled persons' unemployment at 39 per cent;[9] and women's unemployment at 38.3 per cent (29.8 per cent for men).[10] Unemployment is highest in rural areas, at 39.2 per cent, compared to 30.3 per cent in urban areas.[11] Poverty is concentrated in rural areas.[12] Namibia is one of the driest countries[13] in sub-Saharan Africa, with high climatic variability due to unpredictable rainfall, translating into a fragile ecosystem that is vulnerable to shocks. The country faces persistent droughts and recurring floods in the north; desertification in the central, southwest and eastern regions; forest fires throughout the country; and sporadic disease outbreaks (such as cholera and hepatitis E).

4. Inadequate capacities of communities to adapt to natural and economic shocks, such as fluctuating commodity prices and unemployment, reduce access to basic needs and services. Often, this results in resources for human development priorities being diverted to disaster response. In 2016-2017, 27.8 per cent of the population were food insecure, with rural communities, women and small-holder farmers the most affected.[14] As a small but open economy, reliant on its extractives sector and dependent on its trading partners,

[1] Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency,2009-2010 and 2015-2016
[2] Global Peace Index, 2017
[3] National accounts, 2016
[4] Human Development Report, UNDP, 2016
[5] Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2015-2016
[6] Human Development Report, UNDP, 2016
[7] Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2015-2016
[8] Namibia Labour Force Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2016
[9] Census Disability Report, 2011
[10] Namibia Labour Force Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2016
[11] Ibid.
[12] In rural areas, 25.1 per cent; National Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2015-2016, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2018
[13] Annual precipitation in Namibia was 209.98mm in 2016; Climate Change Knowledge Portal, World Bank Group
[14] Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results, 2016

Namibia witnessed low growth (1.1 per cent) during the global slow-down of 2016-2017[15]. The Government initiated austerity measures to contain the public debt level, which stood at 46.9 per cent of gross domestic product in 2017 – well above the 35 per cent limit.[16] In 2017, Namibia launched its Fifth National Development Plan, integrating the Sustainable Development Goals under the theme "Working together towards prosperity". The plan is built on four pillars: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability, and good governance. It seeks to accelerate poverty eradication and inequality reduction to achieve inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth.

5. Namibia ranks 111th out of 157 countries on overall performance towards the Sustainable Development Goals, [17] indicating a need to accelerate progress on all 17 goals to address high levels of inequality and eradicate patterns of exclusion that perpetuate this divide.[18] Centralized decision-making, inadequate availability of relevant data, and limited citizen engagement have hampered service delivery.[19] Limited capacity of oversight institutions, accountability systems and policies have contributed to a perception of increasing corruption.[20] While Namibia ratified most of the international human rights conventions and treaties and has a robust legal framework for human rights, implementation and reporting remain inadequate. The universal periodic review recommended improved legislation and mechanisms to monitor the implementation and verification of reviews – with attention to the ratification of pending international human rights instruments.

6. Namibia is among the best African conservation successes: 44 per cent of the land mass is under conservation management, and community participation in natural resource management brought about an increase of communal conservancies from 66 in 2012 to 92 in 2016,[21] creating 5,808 jobs in 2014 and generating approximately $7.7 million to benefit local communities.[22] Yet utilization of other natural resources remains unsustainable owing to high demand; expansion of mining; and increased volumes of waste and pollution in ecologically sensitive areas. Illegal wildlife trade and human/wildlife conflict are growing challenges. Weak institutional capacity and inadequate coordination among institutions – evidenced by limited implementation and enforcement of legislation and compliance with environmental regulations – remain critical challenges. About 20 per cent of urban households cook over fire, and 50 per cent rely on the daily use of woody biomass for thermal power, leading to air pollution and deforestation. Diversified renewable energy sources (biomass, solar, wind and hydro) are needed to improve the domestic and economic use of energy.

7. Improved harmonization of environmental policies, including credible data, will ensure the sustainable management of natural resources. The majority of the population is rural and vulnerable to economic and weather-related shocks, highlighting the need for increased resilience and enhanced ecosystem services. The economy is excessively dependent on the extractive industry, with inadequate investments in economic diversification activities. Jobs and skills mismatches have resulted from limited investment in technical and vocational training, perpetuating high unemployment impacting particularly women, youth, persons with disabilities and the marginalized. Weak implementation capacity for inclusive growth strategies impedes pro-poor income and livelihood activities.

---

[15] Annual national accounts, 2016-2017
[16] Africa Economic Outlook, 2017
[17] SDG index and Dashboards Report, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2017
[18] Common Country Assessment, 2017
[19] Institute of Public Policy and Research, annual report, 2017
[20] National Corruption Perception Survey, 2016
[21] Fifth National Development Plan
[22] Ibid.

8. The independent country programme evaluation, 2017 noted that UNDP has been effective in contributing to national development, policy support, strategic planning and community response, especially in sustainable environment[23]. It also noted that the country programme had laid a good foundation in mainstreaming gender through supporting the national agenda on gender advocacy at the 'enabling environment' level, and gender-targeted project interventions at the community level.[24] Namibia developed a road map and checklist to help implementing partners comply with gender-responsive budgeting. However, the evaluation noted that a more focused programme design would increase effectiveness and sustainability and achieve a better balance between planning and implementation support. Strategic partnerships will optimize resources and maximize results, including through partnerships with civil society and academia.

9. The 2017 partnership survey noted that, in the next five years, UNDP should leverage its comparative advantage and focus on policy advice to enhance sustainable development; natural resources management with improved public participation, ensuring compliance with human rights[25] and gender equality.[26] Leveraging its comparative advantage in the area of climate change, UNDP mobilized resources[27] through 'smart' partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the MDG Fund, and the Yahoo Japan Corporation. The UNDP capacity to support procurement and administrative oversight made it a preferred partner for the Government in implementing the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria[28] and working towards gender equality; and its convening power has led to a strong partnership with UN-Women. UNDP forged partnerships with academia to enhance its thought leadership, and is exploring partnerships with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and German Development Cooperation to accelerate achievement of the sustainable development goals.[29]

10. Leveraging past UNDP investments, this country programme is guided by the Strategic Plan, 2018-21. In line with the UNDP comparative advantage in providing policy advice and capacity-building, the country programme posits three pathways: diversified pro-poor employment; sustainable environment and resilience; and inclusive governance to accelerate achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and achieve inclusive and green growth and accountable institutions for poverty eradication and inequality reduction. Building on lessons learned, UNDP will focus its programme design on increased effectiveness and sustainability. It will pursue an integrated approach to strengthening decentralized structures for participative citizen engagement to improve decision-making and service delivery, and to increase resilience through skills development and inclusive growth strategies.

11. The country programme, premised on 'leaving no one behind', will target the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. The focus will be on increasing national capacities for disaggregated data collection, research and innovation delivered through partnerships with the National Statistics Agency, civil society, academia and the private sector. UNDP will facilitate an integrated platform to support achievement of the sustainable development goals by aligning policy advice with implementation and capacity-building among national partners. Recognizing that Namibia is an upper-middle-income country, UNDP will

[23] Independent country programme evaluation, 2017
[24] Ibid.
[25] Including the United Nations Business and Human Rights guidelines
[26] Common Country Assessment, 2017
[27] Ibid.
[28] Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria project document
[29] The latter are explicit partnerships based on in-country discussions addressing access to climate financing, promotion of renewable energy, and strengthening ecosystem and climate resilience.

facilitate the transition from funding to financing through strengthened partnerships and South-South cooperation, establishing an integrated national financing framework. Partnerships will target international financial institutions, national entities accredited to the Green Climate Fund, and the Adaptation Fund. Opportunities will be explored with the private sector and academia.[30]

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The country programme is informed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, other international and regional treaties, and commitments such as Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and other multilateral environmental agreements and human rights treaties. It will integrate these treaties and obligations into domestic policies and will support the national priorities articulated in the Fifth National Development Plan and the Blueprint on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication.[31] To address persistent poverty, inequality and vulnerability, especially in rural areas, the programme will use three complementary and integrated pathways: (a) diversified employment, pro-poor income and sustainable livelihoods for women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized populations (Strategic Plan, solutions 1 and 6); (b) sustainable environmental management and increased resilience to shocks and crises (Strategic Plan, solutions 3, 4, 5 and 6); and (c) effective, accountable and inclusive governance, promoting civic engagement and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law[32] (Strategic Plan, solutions 2 and 6).

13. Good governance, including data, gender equality and sustainability, will be addressed across the three pathways, which define an integrated approach to strengthening decentralized structures and local governance systems, and enhancing citizen engagement in decision-making to ensure inclusive growth strategies. To bridge information and data gaps and strengthen accountability, innovative solutions will be explored for disaggregated data generation and analysis, including on disability, through a rights-based approach, in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Namibia Statics Agency. The programme will focus on poor women and youth, the marginalized, and people living with disabilities, especially in biodiversity-rich, sensitive and disaster-prone areas (Kavango East, Kavango West, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, and Zambezi) and wildlife corridors (Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, Ai-Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Parks, and the Skeleton Coast Park), where improved resilience to shocks and access to employment, water and clean energy are needed.

Sustainable, inclusive and green growth

Diversified employment, pro-poor income and sustainable livelihoods for women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized populations

14. Building on its support to developing the Blueprint on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication, UNDP will strengthen the institutional frameworks for inclusive growth strategies. It will introduce entrepreneurial and sustainable business models consisting of a comprehensive package of services and interventions to improve efficiency and enhance the competitiveness and profitability of micro-, small and medium enterprises. The programme will leverage South-South cooperation through partners such as the Empretec Foundation, and will use the UNDP solutions exchange platform 'SSMart' to create a pool of internationally accredited Namibian experts.

[30] Including the Namibia Chamber of Commerce Industry, the Emerging Tourism Enterprises Association, the University of Namibia, Namibia University of Science and Technology, and the International University of Management

[31] Common Country Assessment, 2017

[32] The marginalized population includes the San, the Ovatue and the Ovahimba.

15. UNDP will facilitate enterprise formation to ensure equitable income distribution among women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized populations, in collaboration with national partners, including private sectors and academia. This will be achieved in partnership with other United Nations organizations, such as the International Labour Organization, by supporting diversification of the economy through coordinated localized entrepreneurship skills, local content development, and business development support services. UNDP will ensure the sustainability of private sector growth and employment creation through micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises by supporting coordination between the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development and the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare. UNDP will provide policy advice and conduct research, exploring new strategies such as basic income grants for pro-poor interventions to reduce inequality.

Sustainable environmental management and increased resilience to shocks and crises

16. This path to economic, social and environmental resilience is underpinned by investments in environment, sustainable natural resource management, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and management. The focus will be on building resilience through adaptation, and reducing disaster risk by strengthening the technical and functional capacities of inter-sectoral environmental coordination bodies. In scaling up policy implementation and systems UNDP will support the improvement of national coordination mechanisms such as the sustainable development advisory council and the parliamentary standing committee on natural resources. Ecosystem management and sustainable use of natural resources will be prioritized by strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of national and community-based entities. Programme actions will integrate environmental, disaster risk reduction and climate change issues into national, subnational and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes in the areas of agriculture, biodiversity, energy, land, tourism, water, entrepreneurship, trade, and industrialization. Transformative interventions such as the Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge System and the Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty will be pursued so that poor communities and marginalized groups living in and around biodiversity-rich and sensitive areas can benefit from ecosystem services.

17. Development partners and donors, including the Green Climate Fund and the GEF, will support these two initiatives. UNDP will promote effective design and uptake of financial resources for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. To advance climate change actions and accelerate national access towards climate finance, it will support the implementation of national policy instruments and frameworks through partnerships with other United Nations organizations, national partners, and regional and international funds. UNDP will expand the implementation and management capacities of non-governmental institutions and national climate financing recipients to meet international environmental and social standards. UNDP will work with the National Designated Authority, assisting government and local authorities to access 'sustainable energy for all' financing from the Green Climate Fund to ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and double the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix. To create synergies and integrated development, biodiversity offsets, corporate social investments and use of international and national environmental standards will be increased.

18. UNDP will facilitate and work with national, regional and local institutions to build capacities for environmental justice and accountability mechanisms to expand South-South and triangular cooperation. UNDP will partner with academia, such as the University of Namibia Faculty of Law and the University of Oxford, through academic and professional exchanges. Regarding North-South cooperation in renewable energy technologies, research, innovation and intelligent surveillance for curbing the illegal wildlife trade, UNDP will build on innovations such as the partnership with the Yahoo Japan Corporation.

New North-South partnerships, with the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, for example, will research crucial scientific questions in the fields of global climate change and sustainable development.

Improved governance for accountable, responsive institutions and civic engagement

19. The next universal periodic review, in January 2021, will provide ample opportunity for UNDP to strengthen capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson for general compliance with the review, and to monitor the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2015-2019. The use of data and evidence for policy and decision-making is not internalized as a practice, and lack of availability of appropriate data compounds the challenge. In partnership with other United Nations organizations, the Namibia Statistics Agency, civil society organizations and academia, UNDP will prioritize enhancement of capacity and support better coordination of the national statistical system for a well-managed and robust data ecosystem. UNDP will support the oversight institutions in re-engineering data systems to harvest essential information from national and synchronized data platforms. UNDP will partner with the Office of the Prime Minister, under the Directorate: Public Service Innovation and Reform, the National Commission on Research Science and Technology, and academia, to address civic engagement through innovative processes that enhance inclusive policymaking.

20. UNDP will provide support for establishing strong, well-managed data infrastructure and systems to promote transparency and accountability among all stakeholders. In partnership with the Millennium Institute Washington, the National Planning Commission and the Namibia Statistics Agency, it will facilitate evidence-informed sequencing of the sustainable development goals through integrated modelling.[33] This will support the Government and academia in undertaking such modelling in the future. The conditions for increasing institutional accountability, transparency and citizen engagement will be created through four interconnected outputs.

21. UNDP interventions will: (a) leverage innovative solutions to strengthen citizen engagement in generating real-time data to improve participation, decision-making, and public service delivery; (b) scale up efforts to enable government institutions[34] at national and regional levels to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation; (c) streamline frameworks and dialogue processes towards the effective, transparent engagement of civil society in engendered national development; and (d) support innovation at all levels for equitable access to public services.

III. Programme and risk management

22. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contribution to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework. The programme will be nationally executed. Associated projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned, sustainable results. With both macro and micro assessments, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used jointly with the United Nations system and national agencies, both as a risk mitigation strategy and a capacity-building measure to strength national ownership and sustainability of the results. Direct implementation will be employed, where needed, to ensure timely and pertinent turnaround and UNDP accountability in complex programming situations and in response to partner requests. Based on demand-driven

[33] Data will be also collected from Question Sets – Washington Group on disability statistics, endorsed by UNDP and other United Nations organizations.
[34] Such as the Anti-Corruption Commission, Parliament, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Justice, and the Environmental Commission

service provision and delivery, UNDP will provide support to national implementing partners, civil society and academia, in bridging immediate capacity gaps while ensuring that long-term capacity-building takes place for sustainability beyond this programme.

23. Given recurrent emergency situations[35] in the country, accelerated procedures will be adopted to provide rapid response to crisis situations, including new requests for UNDP support. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the concerned projects. Interventions will be scaled up or down depending on the availability of resources. UNDP will review structures and procedures to ensure they are 'fit for purpose' when implementing the programme, and agile enough to adapt to evolving contexts, United Nations reforms and the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. UNDP will ensure that adequate human capacities, structures and management systems are in place to implement the programme successfully. Technical and functional staff capacity and requisite competencies will be developed through training, detail and exchange programmes.

24. The country office will tap into UNDP global and regional business service centres to address strategic capacity needs while strengthening the capacities of national implementation entities to enhance delivery of the programme. UNDP has identified four risks to the proposed programme: (a) inadequate human and financial resources; (b) entrenched intersecting inequalities; (c) limited absorptive capacity; and (d) natural disasters (mainly droughts).[36] To address these, in collaboration with national stakeholders, a detailed risk mitigation plan will be developed during the preparation of programmes and projects to amplify national ownership. Elements of the risk mitigation plan will include: (a) strategic partnerships for resource mobilization, including government cost sharing, the Green Climate Fund, foundations, the private sector, and non-traditional donors; (b) targeting of marginalized groups (c) institutional capacity-building for oversight institutions and through civic engagement to hold public institutions accountable for service delivery; and (d) reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience under the environment programme and United Nations support to the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister.

25. The office will adopt and comply with the new UNDP social and environmental quality assurance standards. Fast-track procedures will be utilized for timely responses to crisis situations and emergency demands by enhancing a government early-warning system in collaboration with the United Nations Emergency Humanitarian Focal Points Group. Programme risks will be monitored every six months as part of the programme review. Project risks will be captured and monitored quarterly. By leveraging the capacities of its Regional Service Centre, UNDP will improve communication and the visibility of interventions; explore innovative funding mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund and the GEF; and adopt a more collaborative approach with the regional economic communities.[37] UNDP will reinforce in-kind contributions and technical exchanges through strengthened South-South cooperation, and will advocate for government contributions to the programme.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

26. Results-based management will be key to UNDP support. UNDP will invest in a strong monitoring and evaluation system for this country programme. Its interventions and indicators are aligned with the national priorities outlined in the Fifth National

[35] Including droughts, floods and disease outbreaks
[36] Index for Risk Management, 2018
[37] Such as the Southern African Development Community and the Southern African Customs Union

Development Plan; the United Nations Partnership Framework, 2019-2023; the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021; 'Vision 2030'; and the sustainable development goals. To the extent possible, UNDP will use national monitoring systems, including surveys and censuses conducted by the National Statistics Agency, to monitor its contribution to national results. International good governance and regional commitment indicators will be used at the global level. In partnership with United Nations organizations and development partners,[38] UNDP will update the electronic monitoring and evaluation system of the National Statistics Agency to monitor the sustainable development goals. Through a joint United Nations programme, UNDP will support implementation of the strategic plan, 2017/18-2021/22, of the Agency.

27. Collection and analysis of disaggregated data by sex, location, age, disability and socio-economic status are essential to 'leaving no one behind'. UNDP will collaborate with academia, research institutions, civil society, and local and global think tanks, to collect and analyse socio-economic data to provide evidence for policymaking. It will contribute to strengthening data and information systems, including improving data quality, analysis, and use, to monitor the progress of the Fifth National Development Plan, the sustainable development goals, the United Nations Partnership Framework, the country programme, and United Nations human rights treaties, in collaboration with the Office of the Ombudsperson.

28. The results and resources framework of the Strategic Plan will be the reference for setting programme output indicators, complemented by others as necessary. UNDP will codify Namibia as a 'good practice', to be shared through the SSMart for sustainable development goals. The UNDP results monitoring system will be aligned with the UNPAF mechanism. The Programme Steering Committee will monitor progress annually towards achievement of results. At the project level, where feasible, the consolidated project steering committees will ensure regular monitoring of progress. A midterm evaluation will be conducted, and a final one during the last quarter of the fourth year of implementation.

29. Evaluations will be selected, planned and conducted to measure progress on results, and, for learning and accountability purposes, to allow informed decision-making for adjustments during the implementation phase. Gender markers will be used to track country programme budgets and expenditures so as to improve planning and resources allocation for gender equality. UNDP will implement the project quality assurance system and will develop capacities for gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation. UNDP will allocate at least 1 per cent of its programme budget to data collection and monitoring and evaluation.

[38] Including UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO)

Annex. Results and resources framework for Namibia (2019-2023)

National priority or goal: Pillar 1. Economic progression (Fifth National Development Plan – NDP5)				
United Nations Partnership Framework - UNPAF (or equivalent) outcome 1.1 involving UNDP: By 2023, institutions upscale efforts to implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups			**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5, 8, 9, 10**	
Related strategic plan outcome: Outcome 1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions				
UNPAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners / partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in $ thousands)**
1.1 Incidence of poverty, by sex of head of household **Baseline:** 19.2% (F), 15.8% (M) (2016) **Target**: 10% (2022) **1.2** Youth unemployment rate, by sex **Baseline:** 49.2 (F) 37.5(M) 2016 **Target**: 24.2% (2022) **1.3** Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) **Baseline:** 45.5 (2013) **Target:** 33.3 (2023) **1.4** National unemployment rate, disaggregated by rural/urban and gender **Baseline**: 34.0% (Rural: 39.2%; Urban: 30.3%; F: 38.3%; M: 29.8%) (2016) **Target**: 24% (No disaggregated data)	**Data sources:** Namibia Household and Income and Expenditure Survey, NDP5 **Frequency:** Every five years **Data source:** Namibia Labour Force Survey **Frequency:** Annual **Data source:** Human Development Report (HDR) **Frequency:** MPI was introduced in 2010 in the HDR, but data for Namibia was last collected and reported in 2013 **Data source**: Namibia Labour Force Survey **Frequency**: Quadrennial	**Output 1.1.** *Innovative measures in place to increase 'vulnerable/disadvantaged' women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and marginalized groups' empowerment and participation in economic development processes (MITSMED).* **Indicator 1.1.1.** No. of entrepreneurship programmes, developed and running, targeting women, youth, PWDs, and other marginalized groups **Baseline**: 0 (2017) **Target:** 4 (2023) **Data sources:** Monitoring reports **Indicator 1.1.2.** No. of livelihood options created to empower 'vulnerable/disadvantaged' women, youth, PWDs and marginalized groups **Baseline women:** 1 (2017) **Target**: 4 (2023) **Data sources:** Monitoring reports **Output 1.2. (SDG 1, target 1b).** *By 2023, MITSMED, MOF, MPESW, MGECW and other Governing Council members enabled to create and implement innovative pro-poor and gender-responsive development policy frameworks and programmes for poverty eradication.* **Indicator 1.2.1.** No. of gender-responsive development policy frameworks (Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework – IRRF, output indicator 1.1.2.3) **Baseline:** 0 (2017) **Target:** 2 (2023) **Data source**: Monitoring reports and evaluation report **Output 1.3.** *National institutions in charge of economic diversification (MITSMED) have the capacity to promote local content development and value addition to national resources.* **Indicator 1.3.1.** Mineral policy reviewed **Baseline:** 0 (2017) **Target:** 1 (2023) **Data source:** MITSMED annual report	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED) Ministry of Finance (MOF) Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation (MGECW) German Development Cooperation (GDC) Finnish Cooperation Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry University of Namibia Namibia University of Science and Technology International University of Management FAO Empretec foundations	**Regular:** 500 **Other:** 3,689
National priority or goal: Pillar 3. Environmental sustainability (NDP5)				
UNPAF (or equivalent) outcome 3.1 involving UNDP: By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster-prone and biodiversity-sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate change effects (and benefit from natural resources management).			**SDGs 1, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17**	

Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 3. Build resilience to shocks and crises				
2.1 Hectares of land managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access- and benefits-sharing regime (percentage of land covered under structured natural resources management) **Baseline:** 43.7% (2016) **Target**: 45% (2023) UNPAF indicator: Percentage of degraded land (proportion of land degraded over total land) **Baseline:** 20% **Target:** 18% (2023) **2.2** Annual revenue generated from Protected Areas and CBNRM **Baseline**: NAD 147.4 million (2014) **Targets**: NAD 296.3 million (2022)	**Data source:** Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations **Frequency**: Annual **Data sources:** MAWF, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) report **Frequency:** Biennial **Data sources:** NDP5, National Accounts **Frequency:** Annual	**Output 2.1.** *Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.* **Indicator 2.1.1.** Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime (SP IRRF output indicator 1.4.1.2) **Indicator 2.1.1 a.** No. of existing state-protected areas under improved management **Indicator 2.1.1 b.** No. of hectares burned by veld fires in conservation areas **Indicator 2.1.1 c.** Regions assessed for trends in land degradation **Indicator 2.1.1 d.** No. of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under cooperative management **Baseline:** a. 12; b. 3.7 million hectares; c. 1; d. 3; (2016) **Target:** a. 20 (8 new ones); b. 1.3 million hectares; c. 1; d. 3; (2023) **Data sources:** Government gazettes, protected areas/national parks management plans, GEF tracking tools, reports of: Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission, Orange-Senqu River Commission, Orange-Senqu River Commission, and NDP5 implementation plan **Indicator 2.1.2.** No. of gender-sensitive legal and policy instruments on natural resources and environment to improve access to and control over assets and services **Baseline**: 3. 1996 Nature Ordinance Act, Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) policy, and National Climate Change Strategy and Action. Plan (NCCSAP) (2017) **Target:** 4. National Adaptation Plan for Namibia (2023) **Data sources:** Government Gazette, Environment Investment Fund (EIF), CBNRM, ministerial/sectoral reports, **Indicator 2.1.3.** No. of functional intra-governmental coordination mechanisms improved to achieve targets as set out in: LDN strategy (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification); Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2; Convention on Biological Diversity **Baseline:** 1. NCCC (2017) **Target:** 3. CBNRM for water, sustainable development council, or consolidated NBSAP/NCCC/LDN (2023) **Data sources:** NBSAP, NCCC and sustainable land management/LDN reports/minutes; CBNRM reports; sectoral annual reports; Sustainable Development Advisory Council; LDN, INDC reports; national communication reports	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) Ministry of Gender (MGECW) MITSMED MOF GEF Green Climate Fund (GCF) WFP	**Regular:** 500 **Other:** 45,000
		Output 2.2. *Scaled-up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors that is funded and implemented.* **Indicator 2.2.1.** No. of national accredited systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on, and verify use of climate finance	MET MAWF Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) MOF MPESW	

		Baseline: access, 2 (EIF and DRFN); deliver, 2; monitor, 0; report, 2 (biennial update report and national communications – NCs); verify, 0 (2017) **Target:** access, 3 (i.e., 2 baselines + 1 more target); deliver, 1; monitor, 1; report, 3; verify, 1 (2023) **Data sources:** EIF, DRFN, DBN annual reports; NCCSAP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report; Adaptation Fund board decisions; GCF board decisions; government notices	MGECW MITSMED Desert Research Foundation (DRFN) EIF Development Bank of Namibia (DBN) GEF WFP FAO	
2.3 Share of renewable energy in the mix **Baseline:** 33% (2015) **Target:** 70% of the energy mix from renewable resources by 2020	**Data sources:** Namibia INDC, NCCSAP annual report, NC4 **Frequency:** Biennial	**Output 2.3.** *Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy).* **Indicator 2.3.1.** No. of new development partnerships, including South-South cooperation, with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women **Baseline**: 2a, underserved communities (2) (DBN/AfDB/GDC, nationwide, and EIF, GCF-Kunene); 2b, women (0) **Target:** 4a, underserved communities (2); 4b, women (2) **Data sources:** EIF annual report, DBN report, NCCSAP M&E, MOF, MME and Namibia Energy Institute reports, UNPAF M&E, sectoral reports	MET MAWF MME MOF MPESW MGECW MITSMED EIF DBN GEF	
National priority or goal: Pillar 4. Good governance (NDP5)				
UNPAF (or equivalent) outcome 4.1 involving UNDP: By 2023, government institutions at national and regional levels are accountable and transparent, engaging citizens in participatory decision-making processes			**SDGs 1, 5, 16, 17**	
Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
3.1 Percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments (Strategic Plan IRRF outcome indicator 2.2.a; SDG indicator 5.5.1) **Baseline:** 47% (2018) **Target:** 50% (2023) [Proxy] Corruption Perceptions Index **Baseline:** 52 points (2016) **Target:** 60 points (2023) **3.2** Ibrahim index measures/sub-indexes dealing with sustainable	**Data source**: Parliament, **Frequency**: Annual **Data source:** Transparency International **Frequency**: Annual **Data source**: The Mo Ibrahim Foundation **Frequency:** Bi-annual	**Output 3.1.** *Government institutions (e.g., ACC, Parliament, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Office of the Ombudsperson, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) at national and regional levels enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation, representation, and reporting.* **Indicator 3.1.1.** No. of institutions which have adopted (and report on) effective measures at national, regional and sectoral levels to mitigate corruption risks (Strategic Plan IRRF output indicator 1.2.3.1) **Baseline**: 1 national, 1 regional, 1 sectoral (2017) **Target**: 4 national, 4 regional, 4 sectoral (2023) **Data sources:** National Council and OPM annual reports **Indicator 3.1.2.** No. of national and subnational institutions with effective, innovative mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and marginalized groups (Strategic Plan IRRF output indicator 2.2.2.4) **Baseline:** 2 (2017) **Target:** 4 (2023) (national 2, subnational 2)	Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) Parliament OPM MOJ Ombudsperson MPESW MGECW MITSMED MOF NSA Directorate of Public Service Innovation and Reform (DPSIR) UN-Women UNFPA	**Regular:** 946 **Other:** 3,612

economic opportunities and human development] **Baseline:** 69.8 (2015) **Target:** 80 (2023)		**Data sources:** OPM, DPSIR annual report **Indicator 3.1.3.** No. of human rights cases/complaints investigated and resolved by the Office of Ombudsperson within the year of submission **Baseline:** 3,749 (2016) (M 2,461, F 1,104, Groups 154, Unknown 30) **Target:** 3,000 (2023) (M 1,461, F 104, Groups 0, Unknown 0) **Data source:** Ombudsperson's annual report **Output 3.2.** *Capacities developed across the whole of Government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, especially gender equality, into development plans and budgets* **Indicator 3.2.1.** No. of sector plans and budgets at national and subnational levels that integrate the SDGs **Baseline:** 0 (2017) **Target:** 34 (2023) (Offices, 3; ministries, 23; agencies, 8) **Data sources:** National and subnational budgets; sectoral plans; medium-term expenditure framework; SDG baseline indicator report (UNDP) **Indicator 3.2.2.** Percentage of sectors with data collection/analysis mechanisms providing comprehensive disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs (Strategic Plan IRRF output indicator 1.1.1.3) **Baseline:** 26% (2017) **Target:** 100% (2023) **Data sources:** National Planning Commission and National Statistics Agency annual report	WFP FAO WHO	